FACT SHEET STATEMENT OF BASIS

UTAH POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
GENERAL PERMIT FOR DRINKING WATER TREATMENT PLANTS
PERMIT NUMBER UTG640000

The State of Utah in compliance with the *Utah Water Quality Act, Title 19 Chapter 5 Utah Code Annotated ("UCA"), as amended, (the "Act")* will issue permits for drinking water treatment plants.

APPROPRIATENESS OF THE GENERAL PERMIT

Utah Administrative Code ("UAC") R317-8-2.5 authorizes the issuance of general permits to categories of point sources within the same geographical area, which involve similar types of operations, potentially discharge the same types of waters, and require similar pollution control measures. There are approximately forty-five drinking water treatment facilities to which this general permit currently applies. Under normal operating conditions, these facilities do not discharge any wastewater to waters of the State.

In the opinion of the Executive Secretary of the Utah Water Quality Board, drinking water treatment plants in the State of Utah as described below under *Criteria for Inclusion in the General Permits for Drinking Water Treatment Plants* would be more appropriately and efficiently controlled under a general permit than under individual permits.

CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION IN THE GENERAL PERMIT FOR DRINKING WATER TREATMENT PLANTS

This General Permit shall apply only to drinking water treatment plants that do not discharge to Waters of the State under normal operating conditions.

DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

This general permit allows for a discharge in emergency overflow situations to prevent flooding and/or severe property damage. In general, the water treatment plants are designed for the conditions required herein and should be able to meet the required effluent limitations if such systems are properly operated and maintained.

This permit does allow for the discharge of untreated, excess intake water, based on best professional judgment, provided no significant detrimental water quality impacts result. No chemicals can be added to the water prior to returning it to the original water course. The return flow must be conducted on a regular or continual basis so as to minimize "slugging", and the discharge must not cause excessive erosion.

This permit does allow a bypass which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it is

for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.

BASIS FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Limitations on total suspended solids (TSS), Iron, Aluminum , Chlorine, and pH are based on water quality in-stream standards. Limitations for Chloramine, Chlorine Dioxide, Chlorine, and Chlorite are based on a de-minimus actual effect on ground water quality. The permit limitations are:

Effluent Characteristics	**Effluent Limitations For Discharges to Waters of the State /a**		**Effluent Limitations For Discharges for Land Disposal /b**		Monitoring Requirements	
					Measurement	Sample
	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Frequency /d	Type
Parameters	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum		
Flow, MGD	NA	NA	NA	NA	Daily	Estimated
Total Suspended Solids, mg/L	NA	25	NA	NA	Daily	Grab
Iron, mg/L	NA	1.0	NA	NA	Daily	Grab
Aluminum, mg/L /c	NA	0.087	NA	NA	Daily	Grab
Chloramine as Cl_2, mg/L	NA	NA	NA	4.0	Daily	Grab
Chlorine Dioxide, mg/L	NA	NA	NA	0.8	Daily	Grab
Chlorine as Cl_2, mg/L	NA	0.011	NA	4.0	Daily	Grab
Chlorite, mg/L	NA	NA	NA	1.0	Daily	Grab
pH, Standard Units	6.5	9.0	6.5	9.0	Daily	Grab

NA – Not Applicable

/a Discharges to Waters of the State must meet the Water Quality Standards approved under *Utah Administrative Code ("UAC") R317-2-14* for the above parameters.

/b Discharges for Land Disposal must meet the above limits to have a de-minimus actual effect on ground water quality and thus get a ground water discharge permit by rule.

/c Permit limits, monitoring and reporting requirements for Aluminum shall not be required if Alum is not utilized as part of the water treatment process.

/d Monitoring and sampling is required only on those days that a discharge from a facility's treatment system occurs.

NOTE: Any discharge that is for land disposal and results in an overland flow to Waters of the State must meet both sets of effluent limitations.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Best management practices for operation of the treatment system are required to ensure stable operating conditions and to minimize the likelihood of upsets or accidental discharges occurring. In addition, the requirements for the proper storage and handling of water treatment chemicals will help prevent any pollutants from these materials from entering waters of the State.

REPORTING AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The permit requires that all discharges, except excess untreated intake flows, be monitored visually, sampled for the above parameters, and recorded as they occur. These discharges shall be reported to the state by telephone by the next workday and a written report shall be submitted within five days of the discharge to the State.

Upon applying for the General Permit **OR** renewing the permit, the facility must submit the source water data including TSS, Metals, Organics and any other parameters that are specific to the stream along with the Notice of Intent (NOI).

PERMIT DURATION

It is recommended that this permit be effective for a duration of five (5) years.

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